

SIX THAW JURORS

Sworn In After Many Are Challenged.

CHOICE OF 230 TALESMEN

Night Session Called Off After Verdict Is Exhausted—Wife of Prisoner, Ignored by His Family, Shows Interest in Proceedings—Defense Seizes State's Experts.

New York, Jan. 8.—Another box was filled to-day with jurors to try Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, but after peremptory challenge in the afternoon there were only six jurors left. Six who had been accepted provisionally were left by the way.

As there were three sworn and accepted jurors when the day's proceedings began, it meant that three jurors who will hear the testimony against Thaw had been accepted during the day. Both Justice Dowling and the lawyers are satisfied with the result, for at the end of the first three days of the first trial there were only seven jurors in the box. In addition to the six men accepted, there are three provisional jurors.

The three jurors who were sworn to-day are George C. Rupprecht, a salesman; John H. Holbert, president of a spring water company, and David A. Arrow-smith, president of a carpet cleaning company.

The men who were excused were: Clarence E. Anderson, who said he was a real estate speculator; John R. Maglin, a retired grain merchant; Thomas L. Cranston, a printer; Moses Greenbaum, a real estate and insurance dealer; John Entwistle, a painter and decorator, and George W. Hubbell, an insurance agent. Anderson was excused by consent. Maglin and Cranston were challenged by District Attorney Jerome. The former is the father of Bonnie Maglin, who has been a prominent member of the Weber & Fields chorus, and that was probably the reason that Jerome did not want him on the jury.

Others Are Challenged.

The men who were challenged by Martin W. Littleton, Thaw's counsel, were Entwistle, Hubbell, and Greenbaum. Mr. Greenbaum, who was selected provisionally on Tuesday night, is a brother of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

It was after 4 o'clock when the jury box was filled, there being then three sworn and nine provisional jurors. Justice Dowling said he would give each side five minutes to decide on which of the nine would be peremptorily challenged, and there was tall rustling by the lawyers on both sides.

It took Mr. Jerome longer to make up his mind than Mr. Littleton. But Mr. Littleton had been busy. He talked briefly with his associates, Dan O'Reilly and A. Russell Peabody, and then Thaw called to him. It was the first time that Thaw had been seen talking to Mr. Littleton in the courtroom since the trial began. He talked very earnestly to Mr. Littleton, and from the way in which Mr. Littleton shook his head it looked as if he was reassuring Thaw. After speaking with Thaw, Mr. Littleton went over to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and she had her little say, whatever it amounted to. Then Mr. Littleton challenged his men.

In all 230 talesmen have been examined so far. The venire of 100 talesmen drawn to-day was exhausted at 6 o'clock, so there was no night session. This pleased everybody, especially the lawyers, who were pretty tired. Another panel of 100 talesmen has been drawn for to-morrow.

Not Friendly to Evelyn.

It is noticeable that the members of the Thaw family are not paying much attention to young Mrs. Thaw. She sat in court all to-day, next to Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie and Josiah Thaw. Mrs. Carnegie did not attend the morning session. About 5 o'clock Mrs. Carnegie and Josiah Thaw left the courtroom for the day, leaving young Mrs. Thaw alone. For a time she did not have any one near her, but Dan O'Reilly's brother came in and sat at her side. If the young woman is not getting any support from the Thaw family, she is not showing any signs of being depressed.

The few amusing incidents that occur in the dreary job of getting a jury appear to her quickly, as her ready smile shows. She smiles often at her husband, but his smile is not very responsive. It is apparent that Thaw is not taking as much interest in this trial as he did in the first. Maybe it is because the thing is no longer a novelty to him, but he does less from bling with his papers, although each day he goes over a lot of mail which he carries to court in a portfolio.

When Mrs. Carnegie and Josiah Thaw deserted her this afternoon young Mrs. Thaw walked over to where her husband was sitting and had a chat with him. It is the first time she has done that. A few minutes later an adjournment was taken for the day, and Thaw seemed so pleased that the prison guard had to step lively to keep up with him, as Thaw actually rushed out of court.

Following out the rule laid down on Tuesday night, the six jurors who have been sworn were kept apart from the three who had not been sworn when they were sent to the hotel to-night.

Defense Springs Surprise.

The defense in the case of Harry K. Thaw sprung the first surprise of the second trial to-day by announcing that it had issued subpoenas for several of the expert witnesses who testified for the prosecution at the first hearing a year ago, and who, when District Attorney Jerome applied for a lunacy commission, made affidavit that, in their opinion, Thaw, at the time of the inquiry, was suffering from an incurable form of insanity.

These same doctors, however, had previously testified on the witness stand, in response to Mr. Jerome's famous hypothetical question, that they believed Thaw knew what he was about when he shot and killed Stanford White in the Madison Square Roof Garden.

This move is intended by the defense to block the prosecution in putting these same doctors on the stand, and is taken by some as showing a determination that Thaw shall not be convicted, even with the danger of commitment to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Mattawan as the alternative.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, 25c.

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PETS EAT MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 8.—Dr. Francis I. Burnell, the new mayor of South Norwalk, was not able to read his message last evening at the initial session of the board of councilmen.

The members of the board were waiting and sweating in suspense, when the doctor, a big, robust man, came tearing into the chamber without a hat, and swearing at dogs and parrots.

When his wrath subsided the board was able to learn between the exclamations that Pills, a playful collie, had found the message and had torn it into little pieces, and then Matusalia, the family parrot, had swallowed the pieces.

WOMAN'S SUIT NAMES WIFE.

Chicago Millionaire Defendant in a Complicated Suit.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Jacob Henry Lesser, millionaire woolen manufacturer, is the defendant in a suit for separate maintenance brought by one woman, while his present wife is named in the bill.

The court action was begun by Mrs. Belle Lesser. Mrs. May Charter Lesser, who is named in the bill, turns out to be Mr. Lesser's wife. Mrs. Charter Lesser is also known as May Bangs. She is one of the Bangs sisters whose "split portraits," alleged to be painted by ghostly hands, have made them famous.

An added complication to the suit came when Mr. Lesser made the declaration that Mrs. Belle Lesser was in reality Mrs. Belle Scramlin. He claimed he had never married her, but admitted that he had been good enough to send her to Europe on one occasion.

TROUBLE FOR HEINZE

Woes of ex-Copper Magnate Multiply Fast.

GOULD TAKES BANK STOCK Was Unable to Meet Final Payment on Mercantile Securities, So Has to Relinquish His Hold—Pleads Guilty to Thirty Counts Charging Him with Bank Fraud.

New York, Jan. 8.—F. Augustus Heinze's troubles multiplied thick and fast to-day.

Fresh from the United States Circuit Court, where he was arraigned to plead to indictments for overreaching \$400,000 checks on the Mercantile Bank, he found himself facing the loss of the stock of that institution because of his failure, after an all-night effort, to raise \$120,000 due to-day on the stock which he bought from Edwin Gould and William Nelson Cromwell.

All last night and all to-day up to 2 o'clock this afternoon Heinze endeavored to devise some way to meet this payment.

At that hour, accompanied by Edward Lauterbach and John C. Tomlinson, his lawyers, Heinze went into conference with representatives of the Goulds at the office of Mr. Cromwell.

Gould Gets the Stock. The conference broke up at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Cromwell made this statement: "The Heinze stock in the Mercantile National Bank has been acquired by Mr. Gould. A satisfactory arrangement has been made. Mr. Heinze was given the fullest opportunity to pay for the stock, but we were forced finally to take it over."

"Will there be a change in the directorate and officers of the bank at the annual meeting on January 14?"

"Yes. Proper representation will be arranged for the Gould interests at that meeting."

Contemplates Suing Morse. But this is not all. Heinze, it was reported this afternoon, has fallen out with Charles W. Morse, his erstwhile associate, and has instructed his attorney to draw up papers in a suit against Morse for several million dollars on the ground of treachery in the copper corner, causing the smash which precipitated the October panic.

John C. Tomlinson, Heinze's personal counsel, asked about the Morse matter to-day, said: "No papers have been drawn. It is true that there has been a general discussion of Mr. Heinze's affairs, but no definite action in any direction has been decided on. The relations of Mr. Heinze and Mr. Morse have been most pleasant."

When Mr. Tomlinson was asked at the present time, "You had better see Mr. Heinze," he said: "You had better see Mr. Heinze," he said.

Goulds Again Rule. The Goulds formerly controlled the Mercantile Bank, and on Heinze's failure to make this payment they again become the dominating influence.

The bank stock which Heinze bought included 8,000 shares from Edwin Gould and 1,000 shares from Mr. Cromwell. It was the purchase of this stock, backed by stock already held by Charles W. Morse, that made possible Heinze's election as president of the Mercantile National.

It is understood that Morse, since the financial crisis of last October, has sold his stock at a price of 125 to \$3. M. Milliken, who succeeded Mr. Heinze as president, at the time that the clearing-house authorities forced the former to quit.

Pleads Not Guilty. A plea of not guilty was entered to-day by F. Augustus Heinze, indicted on thirty counts for alleged overreaching of checks on the Mercantile National Bank.

Edward Lauterbach, Heinze's counsel, entered the plea for his client before Judge Chatfield in the United States Circuit Court, stating that he reserved the right to withdraw it, or to demur or make such motions as might become necessary.

The case, at the request of Mr. Lauterbach, and with the consent of District Attorney Stimson, was put over until January 20 at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Lauterbach stated to the court that while he was aware that the practice in the United States courts was against it, he would like very much to inspect the grand jury minutes on which the indictments against Heinze were found. The court stated that he did not think such a request would be granted, but would rule on such a motion if made.

The proceedings lasted only five minutes, but Heinze and his counsel were in court fully a half hour before the case was called, and with Heinze was his brother Otto.

Heinze appeared indifferent to the proceedings. He carefully brushed his white hair when he was arraigned, and while his counsel and the district attorney were arranging for an adjournment, the bond given yesterday was continued.

Neither Heinze nor Mr. Lauterbach would make any statement after the proceedings. Heinze said that it was not his intention to go West until after January 20.

BIG DEMOCRATS DINE

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien Speaks in New York.

MR. CLEVELAND SENDS LETTER

Alton B. Parker, D. Cady Herrick, Edward M. Shepard, Augustus Van Wyck, Perry Belmont, Senator Clark, John D. Crimmins, and Richard Croker, Jr., Present.

New York, Jan. 8.—Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was the guest of honor at the dinner of the National Democratic Club to-night. The dinner marked the opening of a series of dinners which the club will give, at which it is proposed to discuss ways and means to stimulate the democracy and "get the party together."

The dinner was a notable one in the history of the club, both for the men it brought together and also for the speech delivered by Justice O'Brien, who tried to explain why the party was divided, and sounded the keynote of the campaign which is to be waged, to get a platform and a candidate at Denver that will appeal to the sober sense of the nation.

Mr. Bryan was not mentioned by name except once. It was for the party to pick a leader, Justice O'Brien said, the man who could carry its banner farthest into the ranks of the enemy after it had returned to its ancient moorings.

Mr. O'Brien was enthusiastically applauded.

Cleveland Sends Letter.

Former President Cleveland sent a letter which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. In it he also asked for a return to conservatism. There were more than 200 present at the dinner, on account of the number, had to be served on the first floor of the clubhouse on Fifth avenue. Harry Walker, who is the leader of the Bryan element in the club, was a noticeable absentee, and there were others with Bryan sentiments who were missing.

Judge Fitzgerald presided, and with him at the head table were Alton B. Parker, the party's standard bearer in 1904; D. Cady Herrick, Edward M. Shepard, Augustus Van Wyck, William B. Ellison, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Judge Foster, and ex-Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky.

Senator William A. Clark, of Montana; John D. Crimmins, and Richard Croker, Jr., were among the other guests.

As a prelude to the speechmaking, Secretary Dunlop read the letter sent by Mr. Cleveland, at the mention of whose name the dinner got up and cheered.

The letter follows: "I very much regret that I am inexorably obliged to decline the courteous invitation I have received to attend the Jackson Day dinner to be given by the National Democratic Club on the 8th instant."

"I am intensely interested in every effort to revive genuine and effective democratic sentiment, and to restore the Democratic courage, consistency, and confidence, whose necessity to our party's success and usefulness has been so often demonstrated in the past."

"It is but natural that those who have followed me and whose Democratic standard should longingly desire their party's success; but this cannot be gained by either shouting our party name, or attempting undemocratic expedients."

"I am profoundly impressed by the conviction that the situation now confronting the people of our land has directed their attention more to their relief from conditions that alarm and startle them than to the empty satisfaction of partisan supremacy."

Country Needs Conservatism. "Our country needs conservatism, recuperation from nervous prostration, reinstatement of constitutional observance, buoyant but none the less safe and prudent Americanism, scrupulous care of every person and every interest entitled to care, and a 'square deal' that means exact and honest equality before the law and under constitutional guaranty."

"These things are still among the possessions of true Democracy, and Democratic patriotism, sincerity, and wisdom demand that the party, in this time of need, should unitedly offer them to our countrymen."

"My regret that I must be absent from a Jackson Day dinner, where the atmosphere must be so thoroughly Democratic, is intensified by my close friendship and admiration for the guest whom your club will especially honor on the occasion. It would be an unusual and memorable gratification if I could add my tribute of praise to yours by nature, by conviction, by clean party service, and by clear understanding of party doctrine has so well earned Democratic confidence and devotion as Morgan J. O'Brien."

"Yours, very sincerely," "GROVER CLEVELAND."

Other letters were read from Mayor McClellan, David E. Hill, and Charles F. Murphy, who is at Atlantic City.

In introducing Justice O'Brien as the speaker of the evening, Judge Fitzgerald said that he did not know whether the toast he had was to be regarded as a sentiment to respond to or a conundrum to solve.

Justice O'Brien's Speech. Justice O'Brien said it was unnecessary at such a dinner to repeat the aims and principles of the Democratic party.

"But in passing," said he, "it is proper to note that whenever the party has stood firmly and untiedly for these principles we have never met with a defeat, and it has only been when the party has been divided, because of the hope that success would result from following some shifting popular sentiment, that we have met with practical reform, that some new and overwhelming and deserved defeat."

To ascertain the cause of this we need but look carefully into the campaigns that have been waged and contrast them and the measures that were successful with the conditions that existed at the time of defeat."

He reviewed the Greeley and Hancock battles, and then declared that in 1896 the party that had stood for a sound monetary system had been led away by the "supposed popular sentiment in favor of a double standard," and again had invited defeat.

BALTIMORE BOWLERS WIN. Take Two Out of Three Sets from Local Duckpin Team.

The strong Criterion duckpin quint, of Baltimore, journeyed to this city last night and avenged themselves for two previous defeats they have suffered at the hands of the local pin spillers' team by capturing two out of three sets on the Royal Alleys.

The local pin knights won the first set by a margin of three points, but the visitors took a wonderful brace and captured the remaining two in easy fashion. The return match will be played on the Monarch Alleys, in Baltimore, next week.

Scores: Baltimore, 34, 30, 30; Washington, 21, 20, 20. Total, 84. Baltimore, 34, 30, 30; Washington, 21, 20, 20. Total, 84.

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

APETITA

HUNGARIAN NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

BRYAN IS HAILED ON JACKSON DAY

Continued from Page One.

road and the stockholders, insist that the railroad business should be put upon an honest basis so that there will be no great fluctuations in the value of the stock and bonds. The fortunes that have been made by railroad managers have not come from salaries, for even enormous salaries do not make millionaires in so short a time.

Position of Aristocrat. "The questions which involve a discussion of the relative shippers of the nation and the State, bring up this difference in the point of view. The aristocrat wants to get the government as far away from the people as possible; the Democrat desires to bring the government as near the people as possible."

The aristocrat would substitute national remedies for State ones because predatory wealth can protect itself from national legislation more easily than from State legislation. The Democrat would add the national remedy to the State remedy, and thus give to the people the protection of both the State and Federal government.

The labor question is considered from both standpoints; the aristocrat thinks only of the large employers; the Democrat of the army of employees and of the general public, which is inconvenienced by any disruption of friendly relations between employer and employee.

And the question of imperialism in like manner presents this difference in viewpoint; the imperialist thinks more of the extension of commerce than he does of the preservation of the ideas of self-government; the Democrat knows that trade purchased at the cannon's mouth costs more than it is worth, and the cost falls upon all the people, while the profits accrue to but a few, and the masses have to furnish the sons as well the money to support a carpet-bag government.

And so whatever we take up we find that everything depends upon the point of view from which we examine the question, and there is no better illustration of this than is to be found in the money stringency through which we are passing. The Republican leaders at once rush to the rescue of the banks after those banks had brought the stringency upon the country by their unbusiness-like methods.

New York Banks Favored. "The banks of the rest of the country are discriminated against in favor of the banks of New York City, and after the government had exhausted the loanable surplus in the Treasury it borrowed money at 3 per cent in order that it might have money to loan to the banks for nothing, and the high financiers could then loan out at emergency rates. The Treasury money furnished them without interest."

If the Republican leaders had spent half as much time in trying to make depositors secure as they have spent in trying to increase the profits of the banker, we would not have had any panic at all. As soon as business came to a standstill, the Eastern banking interests demanded an asset currency, which would simply turn the country over more completely to the financial interests.

If the Republican leaders had looked at the question from the standpoint of the people at large, they would have notified the financiers that such elasticity was needed should be controlled by government officials responsible to the public, and not by financiers who have no interest to serve but their own.

The time is ripe for the application of Democratic principles to government, and all that is necessary is for the Democratic party to convince the public that it will be truly democratic if entrusted with power."

GIVES \$10,000 FOR \$700. Chauncey Sells Valuable Pearl Necklace Found at Auto Show.

New York, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Louis Conley, of 11 East Ninety-third street, a daughter of George Elbert, the brewer, missed a pearl necklace worth \$10,000 after she had returned from a visit to the automobile show at Madison Square Garden on Saturday afternoon. Headquarters Detectives Cassasa and McKenna hung around garages for two days, and learned that James Farley, a chauffeur, had been exhibiting a necklace.

Farley, when found, said that he had found the necklace, and had sold it to Peter Groll, a friend, for \$700. Both men were placed under arrest, and with the necklace, taken to police headquarters. The Conleys there identified the necklace, and Groll the \$700 he had given Farley for it.

The men were discharged in the Jefferson Market Court. The Conleys refused to press the complaint, saying they were satisfied to get the jewels back.

Yarmouth Case on for February. London, Jan. 8.—The suit of the Countess of Yarmouth for the annulment of her marriage will probably not be heard before the middle of February. Her counsel will be Rufus Isaacs and William Bernard, K. C., while Robert Newton and probably Sir Edward Carson, formerly solicitor general, will represent the Earl of Yarmouth.

WEATHER CONDITIONS. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1908 a. m.

During the next ten days a rapid movement of low pressure will result in frequent and marked changes in weather and temperature over northern and eastern portions of the United States. A barometric depression now central over the North Pacific coast will move rapidly eastward to the north coast of Alaska by Friday morning, and will reach the Canadian maritime provinces, and the New England coast by Saturday morning. It will be accompanied by snow in northern and by rain or snow in middle districts of the Mississippi Valley, and by strong winds from the west.

The storm that swept the Atlantic coast Tuesday and Wednesday night will move eastward over the Canadian maritime provinces, and the New England coast by Saturday morning. It will be accompanied by snow in northern and by rain or snow in middle districts of the Mississippi Valley, and by strong winds from the west.

During Thursday the winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts will be fresh from west and northwest. This depression will be accompanied by snow in northern and by rain or snow in middle districts of the Mississippi Valley, and by strong winds from the west.

Storm warnings are displayed on the California coast from Keyes Light northward.

Local Temperatures. Midnight, 37.2 a. m., 38.4 a. m., 36.6 a. m., 34.8 a. m., 34.0 a. m., 32.2 a. m., 30.4 a. m., 28.6 a. m., 26.8 a. m., 25.0 a. m., 23.2 a. m., 21.4 a. m., 19.6 a. m., 17.8 a. m., 16.0 a. m., 14.2 a. m., 12.4 a. m., 10.6 a. m., 8.8 a. m., 7.0 a. m., 5.2 a. m., 3.4 a. m., 1.6 a. m., 0.0 a. m., 1.6 a. m., 3.4 a. m., 5.2 a. m., 7.0 a. m., 8.8 a. m., 10.6 a. m., 12.4 a. m., 14.2 a. m., 16.0 a. m., 17.8 a. m., 19.6 a. m., 21.4 a. m., 23.2 a. m., 25.0 a. m., 26.8 a. m., 28.6 a. m., 30.4 a. m., 32.2 a. m., 34.0 a. m., 35.8 a. m., 37.6 a. m., 39.4 a. m., 41.2 a. m., 43.0 a. m., 44.8 a. m., 46.6 a. m., 48.4 a. m., 50.2 a. m., 52.0 a. m., 53.8 a. m., 55.6 a. m., 57.4 a. m., 59.2 a. m., 61.0 a. m., 62.8 a. m., 64.6 a. m., 66.4 a. m., 68.2 a. m., 70.0 a. m., 71.8 a. m., 73.6 a. m., 75.4 a. m., 77.2 a. m., 79.0 a. m., 80.8 a. m., 82.6 a. m., 84.4 a. m., 86.2 a. m., 88.0 a. m., 89.8 a. m., 91.6 a. m., 93.4 a. m., 95.2 a. m., 97.0 a. m., 98.8 a. m., 100.6 a. m., 102.4 a. m., 104.2 a. m., 106.0 a. m., 107.8 a. m., 109.6 a. m., 111.4 a. m., 113.2 a. m., 115.0 a. m., 116.8 a. m., 118.6 a. m., 120.4 a. m., 122.2 a. m., 124.0 a. m., 125.8 a. m., 127.6 a. m., 129.4 a. m., 131.2 a. m., 133.0 a. m., 134.8 a. m., 136.6 a. m., 138.4 a. m., 140.2 a. m., 142.0 a. m., 143.8 a. m., 145.6 a. m., 147.4 a. m., 149.2 a. m., 151.0 a. m., 152.8 a. m., 154.6 a. m., 156.4 a. m., 158.2 a. m., 160.0 a. m., 161.8 a. m., 163.6 a. m., 165.4 a. m., 167.2 a. m., 169.0 a. m., 170.8 a. m., 172.6 a. m., 174.4 a. m., 176.2 a. m., 178.0 a. m., 179.8 a. m., 181.6 a. m., 183.4 a. m., 185.2 a. m., 187.0 a. m., 188.8 a. m., 190.6 a. m., 192.4 a. m., 194.2 a. m., 196.0 a. m., 197.8 a. m., 199.6 a. m., 201.4 a. m., 203.2 a. m., 205.0 a. m., 206.8 a. m., 208.6 a. m., 210.4 a. m., 212.2 a. m., 214.0 a. m., 215.8 a. m., 217.6 a. m., 219.4 a. m., 221.2 a. m., 223.0 a. m., 224.8 a. m., 226.6 a. m., 228.4 a. m., 230.2 a. m., 232.0 a. m., 233.8 a. m., 235.6 a. m., 237.4 a. m., 239.2 a. m., 241.0 a. m., 242.8 a. m., 244.6 a. m., 246.4 a. m., 248.2 a. m., 250.0 a. m., 251.8 a. m., 253.6 a. m., 255.4 a. m., 257.2 a. m., 259.0 a. m., 260.8 a. m., 262.6 a. m., 264.4 a. m., 266.2 a. m., 268.0 a. m., 269.8 a. m., 271.6 a. m., 273.4 a. m., 275.2 a. m., 277.0 a. m., 278.8 a. m., 280.6 a. m., 282.4 a. m., 284.2 a. m., 286.0 a. m., 287.8 a. m., 289.6 a. m., 291.4 a. m., 293.2 a. m., 295.0 a. m., 296.8 a. m., 298.6 a. m., 300.4 a. m., 302.2 a. m., 304.0 a. m., 305.8 a. m., 307.6 a. m., 309.4 a. m., 311.2 a. m., 313.0 a. m., 314.8 a. m., 316.6 a. m., 318.4 a. m., 320.2 a. m., 322.0 a. m., 323.8 a. m., 325.6 a. m., 327.4 a. m., 329.2 a. m., 331.0 a. m., 332.8 a. m., 334.6 a. m., 336.4 a. m., 338.2 a. m., 340.0 a. m., 341.8 a. m., 343.6 a. m., 345.4 a. m., 347.2 a. m., 349.0 a. m., 350.8 a. m., 352.6 a. m., 354.4 a. m., 356.2 a. m., 358.0 a. m., 359.8 a. m., 361.6 a. m., 363.4 a. m., 365.2 a. m., 367.0 a. m., 368.8 a. m., 370.6 a. m., 372.4 a. m., 374.2 a. m., 376.0 a. m., 377.8 a. m., 379.6 a. m., 381.4 a. m., 383.2 a. m., 385.0 a. m., 386.8 a. m., 388.6 a. m., 390.4 a. m., 392.2 a. m., 394.0 a. m., 395.8 a. m., 397.6 a. m., 399.4 a. m., 401.2 a. m., 403.0 a. m., 404.8 a. m., 406.6 a. m., 408.4 a. m., 410.2 a. m., 412.0 a. m., 413.8 a. m., 415.6 a. m., 417.4 a. m., 419.2 a. m., 421.0 a. m., 422.8 a. m., 424.6 a. m., 426.4 a. m., 428.2 a. m., 430.0 a. m., 431.8 a. m., 433.6 a. m., 435.4 a. m., 437.2 a. m., 439.0 a. m., 440.8 a. m., 442.6 a. m., 444.4 a. m., 446.2 a. m., 448.0 a. m., 449.8 a. m., 451.6 a. m., 453.4 a. m., 455.2 a. m., 457.0 a. m., 458.8 a. m., 460.6 a. m., 462.4 a. m., 464.2 a. m., 466.0 a. m., 467.8 a. m., 469.6 a. m., 471.4 a. m., 473.2 a. m., 475.0 a. m., 476.8 a. m., 478.6 a. m., 480.4 a. m., 482.2 a. m., 484.0 a. m., 485.8 a. m., 487.6 a. m., 489.4 a. m., 491.2 a. m., 493.0 a. m., 494.8 a. m., 496.6 a. m., 498.4 a. m., 500.2 a. m., 502.0 a. m., 503.8 a. m., 505.6 a. m., 507.4 a. m., 509.2 a. m., 511.0 a. m., 512.8 a. m., 514.6 a. m., 516.4 a. m., 518.2 a. m., 520.0 a. m., 521.8 a. m., 523.6 a. m., 525.4 a. m., 527.2 a. m., 529.0 a. m., 530.8 a. m., 532.6 a. m., 534.4 a. m., 536.2 a. m., 538.0 a. m., 539.8 a. m., 541.6 a. m., 543.4 a. m., 545.2 a. m., 547.0 a. m., 548.8 a. m., 550.6 a. m., 552.4 a. m., 554.2 a. m., 556.0 a. m., 557.8 a. m., 559.6 a. m., 561.4 a. m., 563.2 a. m., 565.0 a. m., 566.8 a. m., 568.6 a. m., 570.4 a. m., 572.2 a. m., 574.0 a. m., 575.8 a. m., 577.6 a. m., 579.4 a. m., 581.2 a. m., 583.0 a. m., 584.8 a. m., 586.6 a. m., 588.4 a. m., 590.2 a. m., 592.0 a. m., 593.8 a. m., 595.6 a. m., 597.4 a. m., 599.2 a. m., 601.0 a. m., 602.8 a. m., 604.6 a. m., 606.4 a. m., 608.2 a. m., 610.0 a. m., 61